The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,568. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

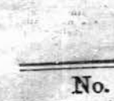
THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, CARNAGHAN, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

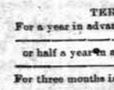
To Sail on the 15th instant.



THE new A 1 British-built Ship ENGLAND, 853 Tons, Captain W. ROBSON, has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. Further information to be had on application to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

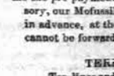
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam-Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 160 H.P., Captain COOMBE, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.



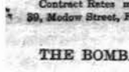
THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, Captain COLLIE, will be despatched with Passengers and Cargo to the Malabar Coast on TUESDAY the 18th instant at 4 P.M. calling at Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in 12 days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and passengers may be conveyed to Madras by this opportunity.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4¼ to 5 days and the Company employ on the line their best Steamers, fitted up expressly for the trade and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, arriving in from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £18.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned is authorized to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and stewards's *fees* from the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £3, *second-class* £2 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. BUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Wings of the Wind*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise Captain WHYLE will land them as they may con to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st August 1863.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR, J. LEWIS, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY RUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK WILL BE OPENED on the 1st proximo, for the transaction of local Banking business in all its branches. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th August 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,391,000 (£335,640.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Malta, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-56 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do. ,,	2-58 ,,	,,
On Demand..... ,,	2-59 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th July 1863.

GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.—TO LET.—SPACIOUS BOARDED GODOWNS and CELLARS. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6, Grant Buildings.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... }
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, on Demand ... }	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do. ... }		
On Ireland do. ... }		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe,	1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. on Demand do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurement will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 10th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Alliance."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland ..... } On demand...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland ..... }

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the name of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a will is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling thereafter, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited,) or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

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	Sydney Eggers	Campbell	Calcutta.

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Ship *Lochnagar*, John Deal, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Amanathool Currim*, Nacoda, bound to Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST 1863.

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Bucephalus.—211 pieces E. Teeth, 8 cwt. 18 lbs., Tickumjee Premjee.

For Liverpool.

British India.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Mancoba Moroba and Co.
Star of Brunswick.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt.; 150 bales Wool, 450 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.
Glen Maiden.—2,639 pieces Redwood, James Lowther.
Contest.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.; 18 cases Alsopp's Bottled Beer, 72 dozens; 1 case Manilla Cheroots, 5,000 pieces, George S. King and Co.
Negotiator.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Govind Hurry.
John Lyon.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Gaddum and Co.
Floating Light.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Woomersy Cutchra.
Gateneau.—310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Lallchund Golabroy; 201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Soonda Ragowjee; 360 bales Cotton, 1,260 cwt., Curumsy Premchund.
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FROM LONDON.		
750	Chapman, Harland.	May 20
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
710	Coleroon, Hall.	July 15
1045	Cospatrick, Rimslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Confidence, Heily.	
1153	East, Boyd.	
800	Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co.	May 25
810	Goldstone, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
939	Gloriana, Vale—Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 14
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M St. Assaye.	
774	Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	May 28
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	June 10
956	Preston, Moffett—M. N. Bhownuggree.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Grombie.	
809	Shamboul, Towse.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
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1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 19
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 3
994	Baron Renfew, Rees—Killick, Nixon & Co.	May 5
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1262	Camova, Havers—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
1050	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	July 3
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1478	Cimber, Cogswell, Boldt	
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy.	
1091	Elphiahet Greeley, Cutter.	April 20
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
987	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1308	Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
1328	Hahneman, Phillips.	May 18
945	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	June 14
932	Indian Queen, Jago.	
1193	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
1792	Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	June 30
	Jduna, Sandberg.	
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1286	Lancastrian—G. S. King & Co.	June 3
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
667	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhar & Co.	
1082	Pallinurus, Tegan.	
1117	Protector, Clark.	
737	Radnagore, Cook.	
999	Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.	May 28
1229	Stalwart, Galloway—Bombay Shipping Co.	
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	Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co.	
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	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
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346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
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	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
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1325	Eurocydon, Wright.	April 9
1348	George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co.	May 22
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811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 29
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	April 2
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1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
569	Tailulas, Percival.	June 28
	FROM BANGKOK.	
890	Prince of Wales, Winckiera.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1055	Englishman, Hadwick.	May 22
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	April 10
	FROM BASTOL VIA ADEN.	
753	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
	FROM SYDNEY.	
830	Fairlie, Stephens.	June 17
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
867	Mogul.	July 3
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
993	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 2
999	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
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	Day Dream.	
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908	Emerald (s.)	June 20
894	Futahool Aziz.	
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956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	
1306	Inkermann, Grant—Coupland & Co.	
	Jehan Geer.	July 18
804	Joshua—Ewart Latham & Co.	June 24
	Leucothea.	
666	Mary Ann.	
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1431	Pera.	
523	Quickstep.	
347	Romance.	
806	Shen Shah.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1092	Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 17
	FROM CALCUTTA VIA COLOMBO.	
1400	Sydney (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	(put back)
399	Angele.	June 6
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
633	Faize Allum.	
1163	India, Guthrie.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
592	Princess Royal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
765	Faize Allum.	
	FROM HONGKONG.	
	Indore (s).	

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 7, Steamer *Brymanthe*, Macaire, from Calcutta August 3rd.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 14.

Dunsterville, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kirkee.
Fulton, Lieut. G. G. H., 7th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Tanna.
Davies, Lieut. and Adjutant H., 6th I. Dragoons, on duty, from Mhow.
Trentall, Surgeon Major, 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 14.

Murray, S. M. Lieut. Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 14TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Martial of which Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. Lieut. H. L. Nutt, 103rd Regt., has been granted leave of absence from 29th August to 28th September 1863, to proceed to Poona.

3. Surgeon Fraser, Presidency Surgeon 1st Division, having obtained an extension of leave; Surgeon Major Trestrail, of the 18th Regt. N. I., will act for that Officer, during his absence.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 12th August 1863.

The undermentioned Soldiers have passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostance language:—

Gunner D. McLaughlin, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.
Gunner John O'Callaghan, 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 600 dated 17th July 1863, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Corporal Richard Harkins, 106th Foot, to be Acting Schoolmaster Serjeant to the Regiment with effect from the date of departure of Schoolmaster Walfe en route to join his appointment at Mount Aboo.

Acting Schoolmaster Serjeant Harkins will revert to his duty as Corporal on arrival of 3rd Class Schoolmaster Englesome.

Lieut. and Adjutant Hagg of the Poona Horse, is attached to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry for the purpose of attending the Veterinary School Poona.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 658 dated 5th August 1863, Lieut. H. Stevenson, 6th Dragoons, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Consequent upon the promotion of Major General Goodfellow of the Royal Engineers the Command of that Corps will devolve upon Colonel Tremenhere, the next Senior Officer serving in this Presidency, in accordance with para 419 Section XXIII 3rd appendix Jameson's Code.

The services of Captain McPherson, 24th N. I., having been placed by Government at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, that Officer will proceed and join his Regiment as early as possible.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India:—

56th Foot.—Ensign H. H. Johnston to proceed to England, via Egypt for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This officer is not available for duty with Troops, and will on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

44th Foot.—Lieut. R. Y. Foley from 16th September to 15th October 1863 in extension to Cashmere on private affairs.

44th Foot.—Captain G. C. Bowes from 16th September to 15th October 1863 in extension to Cashmere on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence. *11th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. Colonel, R. Travers from 15th August to 14th September 1863, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs under the Old Furlough Regulations.

Letter to the Editor.

THE CONDUCT OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—I beg to request the favour of your publishing the following letter which I have this day addressed to the Editor of the *Times of India*, and remain, yours truly,

JOHN CONNON.

Bombay, 14th August, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

SIR,—I observe an article in your paper of to-day in which my name is connected with two articles which have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, and with certain "motives" ascribed to me, which are thought to have led to the writing of them.

If I understand rightly what is written in your paper, it is implied that those *Bombay Gazette* articles are the result of some personal feeling on my part towards Mr. Forjett, and of my disappointment at not having been elected a Municipal Commissioner after "soliciting suffrages."

Whatever my motives or feelings are, I can state as a fact, that I am not the writer of the articles alluded to, nor of any part of them: nor were they written at my suggestion or with my knowledge; and so little interest have I in the subject matter of them, that I have not to this moment read one syllable of either.

Allow me to add that although I once offered to act as a Municipal Commissioner, if elected, it is a mistake to say that I solicited suffrages, because I never solicited one.

There is a responsible Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. I am not the Editor; but if because I am proprietor of the paper you think it fair to connect my name with articles in it in this way, I can only say I think differently, but I shall make no further complaint.—I am, Sir, &c.,

JOHN CONNON.

Bombay, 14th August, 1863.

[We insert the above of course, though the article in the *Times of India* to which it refers is beneath notice. There is nothing so easy as the imputation of motives; and such imputations are the invariable resource of mean natures—but

"little souls on little shafts rely"

—We might finish the triplet but—enough.—ED. *B. G.*]

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Ballygunge, Calcutta, on the 3rd August, the wife of J. Scott Elliot, Esq., of a daughter.

At Madras on the 7th August, the wife of Mr. T. P. Strange, of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 5th August, the wife of Lieut. Colonel C. V. Jenkins, Commanding H. M.'s 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

At Sireenuggur, Cashmere, on the 21st July, the wife of Lieut. W. H. Simmonds, 98th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Sireenuggur, Cashmere, on the 21st July, the infant daughter of Lieut. W. H. Simmonds, 98th Regtiment.

At Chowka Ghaut, Benares, on the 3rd August, Sergeant P. Ready, Overseer, P. W. D.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under	*Via Marseilles.*	*Via Southampton*
½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid. The Mail that will be closed here on 24th instant will go *via* Aden and the Mauritius.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

SEDASHEWGURH MAILS.

Mails for Sedashewgurh, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, or Beypore, and Cochin, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., instead of Saturday, the 15th, as previously notified.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

POST LINE BETWEEN GOA AND SADASHEWGHUR.

A Post Line has been opened between Goa and Sadashewghur, 58 miles apart. The former, which is at present the nearest Telegraph Station to the latter, is available in both directions for Telegrams, which can also be sent by "Express," if desirable, at express rates of Postage—4 annas per mile.

Telegrams meant to be forwarded by the daily Post should not be later than 10 A.M. in reaching Goa.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1863.

New Moon	Friday	14d. 6h.	53.9m. P.M.
First Qr.	Saturday	22d. 11h.	10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Saturday	29d. 1h.	46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun Fired.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	15	Assumption of the Virgin Mary.	5 43	6 27	11 46	0 3	
Sun.	16	11th Sun. after Trin.	5 42	6 26	0 18	0 32	
Mon.	17	Venus rises at 5.43.	5 43	6 25	0 49	1 2	
Tues.	18	Venus sets at 8.33.	5 43	6 25	1 19	1 33	
Wed.	19	Mercurius at 6h. 4.7m	5 43	6 24	1 51	2 6	
Thur.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 26m.	5 43	6 23	2 24	2 43	
Fri.	21	St. Bernard.	5 44	6 22	3 1	3 22	

Date 12th August. Time—9h. 32m. 1s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 15th.—Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.—The Dutch Fleet captured by Admiral Elphinstone near the Cape of Good Hope, 1796.
Sunday 16th.—Ben Johnson died, 1637.
Monday 17th.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.—Battle of Roleis, 1808.—Battle of Smolensko, 1812.
Tuesday 18th.—Dr. Beattie author of "The Minstrel," died, 1803.
Wednesday 19th.—Lyes of the *Royal George*, 1782.—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.
Thursday 20th.—Izaak Walton born, 1593.—Great Hurricane in Jamaica, 1722.—The Indian Army Amalgamation, 1860.
Friday 21st.—Surrinam taken, 1798—Battle of Vimiers, 1808.—The Taku Forts (China) captured, 1860.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 14th August.

From Raneegunge to Captain Brady, ship *Mgaram*; Secundrabad to Captain MacDonald, 18th R. I. Regiment; Belgaum to Mr. J. Daly; Kurrachee to Sukaram Janardhun, at Ashberner Bell & Co.; Calicut Malabar to Bateally Mohomed Abram Mohomed Sookar; Keamaree to Gunneesdass Doomeak; Calcutta to Jebundass Sarydass; Tellicherry to Mahomed Naysook; Calcutta to Durrumsee Soogan; Hydrabad, Deccan to Dawoodkhan, servant of Goolam Kader in Moteebaugh; Ferozepore to Jevanund Toolsee; Calcutta to Luxmeedass Koorjee.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, *Printer and Publisher, has now been appointed Manager of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS, *with authority to sign Bills and grant Receipts for monies in all Departments connected with this Press.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th August 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

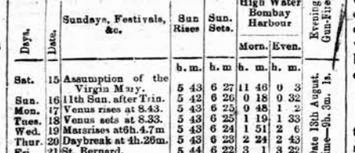
ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE	Aug. 7
AGRA	Aug 6	LAHORE	Aug. 1
ALLAHABAD	Aug 1	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 16	MADRAS	Aug. 8
BANGALORE	July 31	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	Aug. 3	MEERUT	Aug 7
CALCUTTA	Aug. 4	OUDH	Aug 8
CAPE	June 5	PUNJAUB	July 31
CEYLON	Aug 1	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug 8	RANGOON	July 16
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 21

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RT. SEARSON.—You should write to the Postmaster of Bombay and no doubt you will get every explanation that he can give.

A READER.—Only one part of the story has appeared, the continuation will be given in the *Gazette* as the story is published.

THE



SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of an important compilation entitled "The Guicowar and his relations with the British Government"—by one of the ablest and most experienced officers in the Political service of the Bombay Government, Lieut.-Colonel Wallace, Resident at Baroda. We must say, however, the manner in which the work is produced does not reflect any great credit on those concerned. We presume the work is published under the sanction of Government, though there is nothing on the face of the volume to show that it is. The work of course is well printed, for it proceeds from the "Bombay Education Society's Press," but surely it is discreditable to put forth a compilation extending to upwards of 700 pages without an index or table of contents. From the manner in which Government publications are laid before the public, it might almost be inferred, they were not expected to be read; certainly there is no pains taken to make them in the least attractive. When will the Bombay Government do itself honour by having its own publications decently edited?

THOUGH recriminations between Government and the Committee of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway, afford little satisfaction to the public for the recent break down of the traffic arrangements; the exposure that has been made will, we trust, lead to an altered and more effective system of management for the future. The Committee cannot be said to have made a very strong case for themselves as regards most of the points where failure is charged. Much stress, is laid, and very properly, on the point that sufficient accommodation had not been provided by Government for the receipt of the goods traffic from the interior, in Bombay. The urgent need of more space has been abundantly made evident in the correspondence that has been published, but there is nothing to show, that till the crisis came, the Directors themselves were fully alive to the real necessities of the case, for if they had been, we cannot doubt that in the fulfilment of the duties they took upon themselves they would have represented the matter to Government with such an earnest sense of the exigency, that Government would have had no alternative, with the responsibility thus thrown upon it, but to comply as far as was in its power, with the Directors' demands. On the other hand, the Directors and their acting Traffic Manager, have made out such a case of petty interference with the every day arrangements of the Railway, that efficient management is perfectly incompatible with its continuance. A system of management under which the committee of management, "are precluded from expending a single rupee of the Company's funds for which they are trustees, without the delay of obtaining in the first place the formal sanction of Government,"—stands self-condemned. Efficiency of management under such circumstances is impossible. Management to be efficient, must be free from official intermeddling in all matters of detail. And the sooner the Government recognises this truth and acts in accordance with it, the better will it be for the interests of all concerned. At the same time, it must be admitted a certain amount of interference and control on the part of the Government is absolutely indispensable. The Guarantee system demands this, and the interests of the public require it. Already the Great India Peninsula Railway has had paid to it for guaranteed interest up to 31st December last, a sum of nearly two millions sterling, since its commencement, and no one would question that it is the duty of the Government to have a share in the control and expenditure of funds in which it has so large an interest. But Government control must not be exercised in such a form as to destroy all vitality in the arrangements of the Railway Directors, reducing as it at present, appears to do, the functions of management to a condition that seems little else than mechanical. This, literally, is what the statement of Mr. Lowe, the Acting Traffic Manager amounts to, and though he has made a few imputations against Government officials which might have been better unsaid; still great allowances should be made for him, smarting as he must have been when he made them under severe censures, which he felt were unmerited and unjust. The reply of the Railway Committee to the charges brought against them, even if not considered quite satisfactory by Government and the public, yet throws an onus upon the Government, of clearing itself from charges of alternate dilatoriness and officious interference, which have alike been productive of most serious evil. Recent events too have brought out so vividly the mischief of the present mode of official supervision and control—that a change from a system, than which nothing can be worse—will doubtless be a question for the immediate consideration of the Government.

It is only within the last three years or so that attention has been directed to the health-state of the British Army and Navy as affected by sanitation; and the last three years have witnessed wonderful improvements in the health of the soldiers and sailors. The amount of disease and death which previously prevailed, in the days of ignorance and neglect of sanitary matters, is truly appalling. The latest statistical returns of the army embrace ten different sections or groups, according to the following stations where the troops are serving, viz.:—The United Kingdom; the Mediterranean, comprising Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands; British North America, including Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and also Bermuda; the West Indies; Western Africa; Cape of Good Hope; the Mauritius; the Australian Colonies; East Indies; and China. Taking the Home, the Mediterranean, the West Indian, the Australian, and the China stations, the following table shows, first, the daily proportion of men off duty and consequently on the sick-list; secondly, the proportion of admissions on the sick-list to the mean strength during the twelve months; thirdly, the ratio of mortality among our soldiers on the different stations; and, lastly, the rates of men invalided, or discharged as no longer fit for active service, in consequence of confirmed sickness or of disablement from injury.

ARMY 1859.

Station.	Daily Sick Rate.	Annual Sick Entry Rate.	Annual Death Rate.	Annual Invaliding Rate.
	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per 1000
United Kingdom	50·0	1031	8·4	13·0
Mediterranean	48·0	1014	13·0	8·1
West Indies	53·5	1230	17·0	4·9
Australia Colonial	27·0	571	10·0	9 8
China	98·5	2238	47·1	27·5

In the Navy there are nine different stations on which British fleets are employed, viz:—The Home, the Mediterranean, the North American and West Indian, the Brazilian or East Coast of South America, the Pacific, the West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, the Australian, and the East. The following table gives the same information regarding the health-state of the Navy on the stations above enumerated.

NAVY, MEAN OF 1856-57-58.

	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per 1000
Home Fleet	50·0	1140	10·3	23·1
Mediterranean	52·0	1355	10·6	24·0
West India	58·0	1734	24·0	25·0
Australian	46·0	1399	9·9	39·0
East	93·0	2357	47·6	52·0

It appears from these tables that the rates of sickness, mortality and invaliding are all somewhat higher among the seamen than among the soldiers of the British service. The invaliding rate seems to be twice or thrice as high in the navy as it is in the army. The following figures attest the grave, but too little known fact as to the large permanent losses that the British navy is continually experiencing, and chiefly from disease; and a still more sombre picture would have been presented by the army if taken a few years ago. In 1856, no fewer than 998 seamen were invalided, so that the total losses that year by death and invaliding amounted to 1799, or about 35 out of every 1000 men. In 1857, the proportion was much higher, for it was nearly 54 per 1000 of strength; in other words, there was a loss of about a nineteenth part of the entire naval force employed, excluding losses from shipwreck. In 1858, the total loss amounted to 2878—about the combined crews of three of the largest British line-of-battle ships—out of an aggregate force of 43,120 men, which gives a ratio of nearly 67 out of every 1000, or a fifteenth part of the entire force employed. The materials for ascertaining the total annual losses by death and invaliding in the army during the last three years or so are not yet published.

It is remarkable that the causes of sickness and mortality are very much alike in the two services. Fully one half of all the sick entries is ascribable to syphilitic

came to his shop for the purpose of purchasing gold. He was desired to call the next day, when he came at about five o'clock in the evening and purchased six and a half tolas and two and a half walls for one hundred rupees, and tendered a note which another person informed the prosecutor was false. When he was asked where he got the note from he mentioned the name of one Girdhur, who denied that he ever knew the prisoner; whereupon both persons were taken into custody. The acting second Magistrate of Police, before whom the case came on for hearing, remanded the first prisoner to jail until Monday next, and discharged the second prisoner, with a warning to attend if required.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—14th *August*.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

A Case for the Sessions.—Prajee Shamjee was this day committed by His Worship, the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of seducing one Jumma, the wife of Runsord Ragoo, an ironsmith.

Cheating.—Purmanund Shamjee, was placed at the bar, on a charge of cheating, when the following information was laid by one Kessowram Bapoojee.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared on behalf of the prosecutor.

It appeared from the statement of the prosecutor, who deals in gold and silver, that on the 5th of July last, the prisoner came to his shop near the Khara Tank to purchase a piece of silver. Prosecutor gave the piece of silver, of the value of about two hundred and thirty-four rupees and two annas, to a boy, and sent him with the prisoner for the rupees. At about half-past one o'clock the boy returned without the money or the silver. In consequence of the information the boy gave to the prosecutor, he first went to the prisoner's shop, and asked him to pay the money, or return the piece of silver. Prisoner said "who has taken your piece of silver," and abused the prosecutor. Kessowram then reported the matter to a policeman, who took him to the European Constable, Mr. Mills, in whose presence the prisoner said that he had disposed of the piece of silver. Upon this Mr. Mills told the prisoner that if he did not give up the piece of silver, he would be taken into custody; when the prisoner gave up the silver.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.—Equity Side.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

(Before Chief Justice.)

Luckmeechund Muneeram and others *vs.* Ramlall Thackoorseydass and others. Exceptions for argument.
Same *ex.* Same ditto.
Cullianjee Heerjee *vs* Soonderjee Narronjee. For hearing.
Mhowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccondjee. For hearing.
14th August 1863. G. Taylor, Registrar.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for Final Disposal on first hearing.

258 Bhoota Meghajee *vs.* Pestonjee Jeewanjee. (To be spoken to.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

175 Mooljee Ramjee *vs.* Nursey Ketsowjee and others (part heard.)
166 Charles Cutts *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.
132 Dewjee Dharsey and others *vs.* Mooljee Soda and another.
205 Jeevun Moorarjee *vs.* Tricumdass Moorarjee and another.
211 Bhugwandass Nathooshaw *vs.* Arab Md. bin Oomer Cusman.
219 Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell *vs.* Furdoonjee Framjee and another.

John Marriott, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's, Office, 14th August 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 14th August 1863.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Merciana Dias vs. *Caetano does Reis.*

This suit was instituted by the plaintiff to recover ten rupees from the defendant for messing.

Plaintiff said, that the defendant had lived for three or four years in her house, and had left it in the month of January last. She had supplied him with messing and he had promised to pay her, but put her off, until at last she had lost sight of and could not find him. He had previously been employed at Messrs. Peat's. The plaintiff called witnesses, the one her son, and the other her butcher whose evidence was very much against the defendant and in favor of the plaintiff.

One Appa, a Chinaman, who had appeared very restless and fidgety up to this time, during the examination of the fore going witnesses, and had interrupted once while the plaintiff was giving her evidence, now came forward voluntarily to say all he knew about the affair. His Honor having ordered the witness to be sworn, the Court was entertained with the Chinese method of taking an oath, which consisted in repeating after the interpreter the oath in the same fashion as adopted by Christian barbarians, with the exception only that at its conclusion a tea saucer was dashed down by the deponent, and smashed to atoms. This, it is presumed, was intended to convey a character to the affirmation. The witness said that the plaintiff was everlastingly calling at his house, where defendant was employed, asking him for the money he owed her, but that when defendant got his wages he was in the habit of indulging in strong alcoholic drinks, in which he spent his money to the prejudice of paying his landlady.

His Honor recalled the defendant, whom he gave to understand that there was a very great deal of evidence against him, and asked him what he had to say.

The defendant said, he scarcely knew what to say, but that the Chinaman was an enemy with him. He had paid all he owed plaintiff in January last, when he left her house.

His Honor told the plaintiff that he deemed her story a very easy one to concoct, and that it was equally easy to bring witnesses to support it. The first witness was her son, and the second her butcher, who although the debt was seven months old, had only seen the defendant a month ago, on the road. She, the plaintiff, had said she did not know where defendant lived, but that he ran away from his residence, although the defendant says that until very recently he had lived in the same place. The Chinaman then comes forward and swears ("upon his broken saucer") that the plaintiff had frequently been to his shop, while the defendant was employed there, and demanded money, which defendant had promised but neglected to pay. This Chinaman said the prisoner drank, and it was quite clear that he was not summoned by either party, but his evidence had failed of its intention. Defendant said he had had a quarrel with the Chinaman, but of this the Court knows nothing. Thinking the defendant might have argued the case, he had disposed him to imagine that he should decide the case against him, and further evidences for, or against him, might have been elicited. His Honor, was, however, he said disappointed in his expectation, and he must therefore decide upon the evidence before him. Either the plaintiff's or the Chinaman's evidence must be untrue, as much as they contradict one another most materially. He was of opinion that the plaintiff had failed to prove her case, and a verdict must therefore be returned for the defendant.

Mejo Dayajee & Co. vs. *Ragoba Wassoosett, Bhawoosett bin Dhackstett and Dewobaee widow of Apa deceased.*

Plaintiffs sought to recover from defendants the sum of forty rupees, being the first five instalments of eight rupees each on a promissory note for ninety-six rupees given to plaintiffs by the whole of the defendants.

This case occupied a considerable time in its investigation. The plaintiff, a Marwarree, swore that the whole amount of ninety-six rupees was due to him, and that when the note was passed the female defendant had deposited with him some venetians which had been subsequently returned.

The female defendant, apparently but a young girl, seemed to be possessed of acute intelligence, and when not engaged in giving her own evidence, which was not in the least to her own disadvantage, employed her time in gesticulating and making signs to witnesses, whose own relations of the circumstances seemed wanting her assistance, until at last she could not contain herself with one of them, and shouted aloud the cue she was to follow. She had declared that she had paid three instalments of eight rupees each to the defendants, that she redeemed her ornaments by the payment of fourteen rupees, and the next day had paid the Marwarree the balance of fifty eight rupees. To the payment of the twenty four rupees there was corroborative evidence, but she said she had no witnesses to the payment of the fourteen rupees when she recovered her ornaments from the Marwarree; with regard to the payment of the fifty eight rupees she said she had two witnesses, Ragobs, the first defendant, and a man called Mama.

Ragoba Wassoosett, the first defendant, said, he saw no money paid by the woman to the plaintiff, but that he had paid the Marwaree eighteen rupees when he retained from his native country three months ago. He had received Rs. 50 of the money from Dewobaee, when it was borrowed, and before he went away. She, herself, had received the other six rupees by order of the Marwarree, as arranged between them. She, the third defendant, had told him that she was going to pay the Marwaree Rs. 14. He did not go with her then, but afterwards the Marwarree gave up the ornaments to her, when the woman paid the Rs. 58 to the Marwarree.

His Honor.—What do you mean by saying just now that you saw no money paid.

Witness said, he thought it meant the Rs. 14. He did see the money paid, and one Ball; (the female defendant had said his name was Mama, and shouted to the witness to be more wary, for which she was removed to a convenient distance from the witness) Ball was a goldsmith, and was sometimes called Mama; Dewoobaee and himself were going to Marwarree's to pay the note and get the ornaments. Mama was at the tank getting water, when the female called to him, as he passed along the road, to go to the Marwarree's shop. (The female defendant had previously said they took Mama from Ragoba's house with them). They did not take Mama from his house; when the Marwarree was paid he said he would give the promissary note another time, as he was engaged then taking his dinner.

His Honor remarked on the contradictions which occurred in these two defendant's versions of the payment of the Rs. 58, and said if there had been any reliable evidence in the case, he would have decided against the plaintiff. He thought his case one of very strong suspicion. Besides taking the female's venetians and ornaments as security for the advance, with her signature to the note, the plaintiff had taken the signature of the two other defendants as securities also. He needed then only to bring over the writer and make a false version of the affair. His Honor then adverted to the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence the plaintiff had adduced, and said it was unfortunate that there was no satisfactory evidence of the payment of the money. The evidence, he said of Dewobaee and Ragoba could not be relied on for one moment, but as she and the other defendants admitted passing the note, he must give a verdict for the balance of Rs. 16. (evidence having been received of the payment of Rs. 24) but that amount should be made payable in three monthly instalments.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 12th August 1863.

(Before Mr. Justice Newton and Mr. Justice Tucker.)

Murder.—Bharmul Kursun, Lehera Ramsung, Pada Kursun, Runchord Bajfee, Bapoo Koober, Kakabai Koober, Jehera Ragujee, and Runchord Koober, were tried before Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Acting Session Judge of Surat; the first prisoner being charged with murdering one Noor Hoosein Khan, and the others with aiding and abetting the same. The Session Judge's finding on the evidence is as follows:—

It appears from the evidence of witnesses Bapoo Hoosein, Dada Juga, and Gooman, that the deceased Noorkhan a Mussulman, took away to his family house at Niruz, twelve *kos* from Romara, Gooman, a young Hindoo girl of 15 or 16 years of age, the daughter of accused No. 1 Bharmal. From the evidence of Bhapoo and Dada it would appear that Gooman was kept a night at Neruz. Gooman declares that she was taken back from Semara the same day: but I do not believe this, not only because of the evidence of Bapoo, but also because I think the girl physically incapable to travel 24 kos between morning and evening, which she must have done, if her version of the story be true. However, either the same day on which she was brought to Neruz, or the next day, Goonan was taken back to Remara by the deceased Noorkhan, and witnesses Bapoo and Dada. From the entrance to the village of Remara, the girl appears to have gone to her father's house alone. The following evening, according to the statements of witnesses Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, as they and the deceased were talking, some sitting up and some lying down, outside Masaheb's house, a party of men armed with sticks, and the accused No. 1 who carried a drawn sword, rushed upon them, beat them, knocked down and disabled Nunnoo Hoosein (witness No. 3), and put the rest to flight, leaving Masaheb to take care of Nunnoo whom she had adopted. The witnesses Nos. 2, 3, and 4 declare that the eight accused persons at the bar were their assailants. Witness No. 5 declares that he identified accused No. 1 and 2. Witness No. 6 declares that she identified accused Nos. 1 and 5. Witnesses Nos. 2, 4, and 5 go on to say that they ran with deceased about 20 paces past the village office (*Chowda*), when accused Nos. 1 and 2 got ahead of the deceased and stopped him, and No. 1 abusing deceased for carrying off his daughter, thrust the sword which he carried into the belly of the deceased. The long straight sword before the Court was identified by witnesses Nos. 2, 3, and 5, as the sword carried by prisoner No. 1, because its scabbard was broken in the affray. The Police Patel identifies this sword as that of accused No. 2, who is a watchman of Remara and whose sword when he is off duty remains with the Police Patel. The Police Patel says that the scabbard was not broken or in two pieces when the sword No. 2, to take on which on the evening of the affray, and that it was broken the next time he saw it. The morning after the affray the body of Noorkhan was found with the bowels protruding from the sword wound inflicted on the previous night, and there appears to be no reasonable ground for doubting that it was this wound which caused his death. The only point then which appears to me to call for further comment is the identification of the accused. I am satisfied that all of the accused are clearly and satisfactorily identified. Accused No. 1 was identified by witnesses Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The identity of the sword which he carried and the deed which he did with it, are also proved. Accused No. 2 identified by the same witnesses, except No. 6. It is proved that he was one of the two who stopped Noorkhan, preparatory to Barmal's stabbing him. [The session judge here states how and by whom the rest of the prisoners were identified. The Court on recurring with the Assessors finds that the accused Nos. 1,2,3,5, and 6 are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and the Court, concurring with the Assessor Dyal Nhansung, finds that the accused Nos. 4,7, and 8 are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that all the accused have committed the offence of murder, punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Bhamal Kursun and Jehera Ramsung be hanged by the neck till they are dead, after the confirmation of the sentence by the High Court of judicature at Bombay; and that the said Pada Khursun, Runchord Bhaijee, Bapoo Koober, and Kukubhoy Koober, Jehera Ragujia, and Runchord Koober be transported for the terms of their natural lives. I have sentenced prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 to death, because they took the most prominent part in the murder of Noorkhan. Jehera (not Barmal the sword with which Noorkhan was killed, and it was Barmul and Jehera who stopped Noorkhan when he was trying to run away. I do not consider that justice requires the death of more than these two men, and I have therefore sentenced the rest to transportation for life—the only other sentence which the law admits of my passing. In banding up this case to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence of death passed on Nos. 1 and 2, I shall represent to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of that Court, that, in my opinion, the clemency of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council may with propriety be solicited in behalf of Nos. 4, 7, and 8, and their sentence mitigated to seven year's transportation, in the case of each convict. I cannot recommend any greater mitigation of punishment than this, for murders are so rife in the Broach division of the Surat District, and life is so often and so recklessly taken, that I consider a severe example necessary for the repression of the crime.

Resolution of the High Court.—The Court confirm the sentence of death passed on the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, Bharmul and Jehera.

NEWS LETTERS.

Broach, 12*th August* 1863.

A Brahmin has been committed to trial for a rape perpetrated upon a girl 8 years of age, belonging to the Rajpoot Caste. It would appear that, taking advantage of the absence of his wife, who had gone to the Bazar to make the purchases requisite for the day's consumption—the villain inveigled the poor creature into his domicile, on the pretext of needing water for culinary or ablutionary purposes; and then and there forcibly satiated his diabolical lust. She is now in the Civil Hospital.

By the way, talking of that last named establishment, it may be as well cursorily to remark that its space is very limited; so much so indeed, that, instead of having seperate wards for the different sexes, the two are huddled together in the same compartment! This is not as it ought to be.

Moreover, there is no accommodation set apart for Europeans. True it is there seldom are such in-door patients; but still that is no reason why provision should not be made beforehand to meet any contingency.

As a specimen of the cheeseparing economy practiced in the Telegraph Department, your readers will be rather incredulous about believing, but the circumstance is nevertheless a stubborn fact, that the cost of *Gutt Percha* (the which is indispensable in charging the batteries that work the wires) is altogether ignored; and that the poor assistants fearing the dismissal which would inevitably follow any laxity arising from its disuse, pay for the article out of their own pockets! Such at least is what prevails throughout most, if not all, parts of Guzerat; and, *parva componere magnis*, reminds one of the conduct of the Egyptians of old, as described in Biblical lore. *There* required bricks, without straw:—*here*, a current of electricity, without Salt!

There is but little variation in the weather, alternate rain, and sunshine; while the dark clouds hanging around portend a further continuance of the dispensations of Jupiter Pluvius,

Peshawur, *July* 31.

The heat in this place for the last week has been excessive, visions of cool nights have been conjured up in our breasts, more than once, by seeing large dark thunder clouds hanging over the Khyber, but we were doomed to be disappointed, as no rain fell in the station, and though the surrounding hills were rendered pleasantly cool by the showers, the only advantage we derived was the boon of a couple of hours fresher air than usual in the evenings.

Our enemies in the Swat and Sitana country have not been doing much lately, owing I fancy to the prompt movement of the squadron and two companies of the Guide Corps, who were sent out from Hotee Murdan against them; I hear some of the Guides have been sent to a village called Tope of the Cabul river, and that they are going to blockade Tertala and the Swat country until the cold weather fairly sets in, when more troops, including perhaps a few companies of Europeans, will be sent out against them to carry war if it is worthy of (that name, from our country into theirs, and thoroughly to eradicate all signs of rebellion from that part of India.

There is a report going about amongst the natives in the city here, that Mahomed Ufzul Khan has been murdered in Toorkistan by one of his numerous jealous rivals for the throne of Caubul, how far the report is true or not, it is impossible to say for a few days, until we hear more about it, but of course you would be one of the first to gain certain intelligence on that subject. However, what with these distances in the Swat country and the internal commotion in Caubul, it is more than probable that before long our savage neighbours from the Khyber range of hills will be trying to do a little business on their own account, by plundering villages, stealing cattle or anything else they can lay their hands on, from our territory; if so, the detachments, in the three Frontier Forts, Abozai, Michnee and Shubkuddur, so long unmolested will have something to keep themselves amused with during the ensuing cold weather.

Our new General is now at Murree, that delightfully cool but most stupid of hill stations: I fancy we are not likely to see much of him down here again before the end of the warm weather. Brigadier Haly has just returned from Cherat, our Sanatarium. I hear that he is looking very well after his sojourn amongst the clouds; our soldiers here ought certainly to be very thankful that Cherat has been opened as a sanatarium this year, as I firmly believe that many a man is saved from permanent illness by being sent up there for a short time.

The 4th Bengal Cavalry are still under canvass; they must have found the heat very trying during this last week; their lines though they are being rapidly built, will not be ready much before the cold weather, just the time when they required them least.

The peaches here are magnificent just now, better are never seen in any part of India I should imagine; they are really so fine and ripe that they almost cause a doubt to arise in my mind as to which is the best fruit; that which is produced by the flower of the peach or by the—Orange Blossom."—*Delhi Gazette, August* 8.

Simla, *August* 2.

On Thursday, 23rd ultimo, there was a meeting of the house-proprietors at the court house of the Deputy Commissioner. The object of the meeting was to elect two resident natives as municipal commissioners; and two were elected—the one a Hindoo, the other a Mahomedan. The former is a heavy-headed plodding banker, and useless, to a contemptible degree, in all matters concerning the municipality; the latter is a keen, shrewd vendor of stores, and just as likely to render service and assistance to the commissioners as is his brother elect. It is difficult to understand with what object these men have been elected, except, indeed, that Sir R. Montgomery directed such an election in order to clog more thoroughly the wheels of progression, which, Heaven knows, move slowly enough at this station; and which, for years gone by, have been persistently clogged by the Punjab Government. Already, the municipal commissioners are far too Indianized, and far too much saturated with the elements of stagnation and of progression, and by adding two other elements worse even than they, is simply to intensify the dull, listless inactivity, which the commissioners themselves have hitherto exhibited. The local Government has strenuously endeavoured to check every salutary improvement which the commissioners have urged in the way of sanitation, and not only in measures of sanitation, but it has completely clogged them in their every action; this powerful clog will ever be the bane of the commissioners, and, until they have the spirit and determination to cast the clog from them, they will never progress; if they do not progress they must inevitably retrogress; and there is now a retrograde movement taking place in matters of conservancy, which cannot fail to bring contempt upon the commissioners, and render them the laughing stock of the whole community. Unfortunately these gentlemen enact rules to-day and violate them to-morrow; to-day they unanimously agree to one course of action, and to-morrow some eccentric member bursts through the narrow confines of the principle to which he himself, but yesterday subscribed, and acts in opposition to himself and in opposition to his brother commissioners. So long as such evanescent and fugacious acts are countenanced and sanctioned, and so long as the local government is permitted to clog the commissioners, so long will the municipal system of Simla remain a purposeless and ineffective system. Even more, unless the commissioners shake off the clog which cloggeth them, and unless they assiduously watch themselves, they will slip by degrees into a barren and effete corporation.

A set of rules bearing date, Simla, 13th June, 1863, has been sent forth from the Adjutant General's office, to the world in general and the British Army in particular,—"With the view of placing on a better and a more regular system the cooking of the army." Cooking to cook; the British Army in India equal 80,000 Europeans. The cooking of the army means, therefore, if it have any meaning, to cook 80,000 Europeans. What a hideous idea! an idea potent enough to embitter one's existence, and to destroy for ever the healthy tone of one's stomach! Apart, however, from the cooking of the army, there is, in the body of these rules, and under the head of ecclesiastical matters, a very flagrant error about the boiling of meat, and this error should be once corrected. It is stated that, 'No meat, even for the shortest time must ever be allowed to boil. After being *washed* the bones and meat should be put in separate boilers in *cold water*, which should be gradually, but not very quickly, brought to the boil. Now, this mode of boiling meat is unequivocally wrong in principle, for the process, as set forth, would abstract from the meat all its nutritive qualities, and they would be cast away with the water in which Captain Grant would fain have us wash, and cook, and eat.

For those of your readers, interested in the subject of cooking, I will place before them the lessons taught by a far more scientific writer than Captain Grant on the subject of *boiling meat* and the *making of beef tea*. 'It is then,' he writes, 'I think, a safe conclusion that where nutritive properties are required, beef and mutton should be given. In cooking these, however, we may endanger their nutritive qualities; and as it is sometimes a matter of importance, in cases of disease, to give the most nutritious diet, I will say a word or two on the manufacture of beef tea. The best receipt, then, is that as the gelatine is of little value and the albumen is coagulated, and rendered less digestible by heat, it is not necessary to boil beef in order to make nutritive beef tea. The beef should be cut up into small pieces, and a little salt, or distilled water, with a few drops of hydrochloric acid and a little salt added to it; after it has stood for a few hours the liquid should be strained off, and when taken should be heated to a temperature of about 100 degrees. This liquid contains not only fibrine and albumen, but other compounds found in the juice of flesh.'

'Then, with regard to the best method of boiling meat, a hint or two may be given. Where persons have pre-determind to throw away the water they boil meat in, they should recollect that albumen is contained in it, and that if we put the meat into hot water, it gradually exudes; the saline matters with the creatine and creatinine will also escape, and in this way you get rid of the most important matters of the food; but if you put it directly into *boiling* water, you produce a covering of coagulated albumen around the meat, which prevents to a considerable extent the creatine and all the other precious products of the juice of flesh. The water should *boil*; that is, it should have a temperature of 212 degrees, and be kept at that heat for ten or twelve minutes, then the heat may be reduced to 170 degrees, and kept at this heat till the whole is cooked. Now were told the other day in the papers that for the last twenty years our soldiers at home had had meat served out to them which had never been properly cooked; that it was always boiled, and boiled in such a way as to cause the loss of all nutritive matter, and that they were fed merely on the rags of meat.' And those cooks in India who are the disciples of Captain Grant, and who are employed in the 'cooking of the army,' will, under his instructions, continue to serve to our soldiers the rags of meat, and thus destroying our men's comfort and strength, and striking away the props of our national welfare in the East.

The General commanding the Sirhind Division inspected the Simla Volunteers yesterday morning and this inspection, so far as I know, has been the event of the week. To inspect a handful of men and to report their state, as soldiers, to the Government, is the duty upon which, General Lord George Paget, is at present engaged in this pleasant clime of the Himalays. Gaiety is at a stand still, and propriety never before held so commanding a position in India. Rain, and fogs, and mists still green and envelope us.

The Governor General and Lady Elgin have returned from Mahasoo to Government House."—*Id.*

Meerut, *August* 5.

A few mornings ago, an old pensioner named Cosgrave, who was residing at this station was found dead in his bed. After a Court of Inquest had inquired into the cause of his death, the corpse was packed up in a sheet and interred the same day: but although with the usual Military honors, it was placed in a grave containing about three feet of water without a coffin!!! and through some mysterious cause, the burial service had to be read by a serjean', belonging to the funeral party!! Although it was a matter of indifference to the dead man, whether his lifeless body was carried to a jungle, and left there, for jackalls to feed upon, or packed up in a sheet, and put into a grave (containing three feet of water) without a coffin; yet for the sake of decency letting alone the respect due to the memory of an old soldier, I fancy there will be but one opinion on the subject, when I say that there has been great mismanagement on the part of the party or parties who had the superintending of this interment, and that a coffin ought to have been furnished either by subscription, or by the pensioners residing at the station: and further, that the burial service ought to have been read by a Protestant Clergyman, or Catholic priest.

The new Station Theatre was opened again on Monday night last, when the Amateurs of H. M.'s 90th Light Infantry made their appearance. The bill of fare, consisted of the "Maniac Lover," and "The Irish Doctor." The whole of the characters were well sustained, with the exception of two, in the "Irish Doctor," whose thoughts seemed to be wool-gathering. The performance gave great satisfaction. Weather; clouds threatening rain; Air, brimstony; Station, healthy.—*Id.*

POONA.

Mr. C. R. Ovans, the First Assistant Magistrate of Poona, arrived from England and resumed charge of his office yesterday.—*Observer, August* 13.

We understand Mr. H. P. St. Tucker is to be appointed Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent to the Sirdars in the Deccan, vice Mr. Loughnan resigned. Baron De H. Larpent will revert to his former appointment of Judge of Small Causes of Poona, and Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba will be sent to Ahmednuggur as acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at that station.—*Id.*

OUDE.

The Honorable George Campbell, our late Judicial Commissioner, is about to seek relaxation from the onerous duties of a Judge of Judge of Bengal's High Court, by a sojourn of three months at Gordon Castle, Simla. Our readers will unite with us in wishing our esteemed quondam fellow citizen a pleasant residence at the gay Sanatarium; and a renewal of the vigour he has lost by devotion to the arduous duties of his present elevated position.—*Gazette, August* 8.

Since our last issue, we regret to say there have been three cases of Cholera in H. M's. 45th Regiment: two have proved fatal, and one is under recovery. Sergeant Major Daunt of H. M's. 19th Hussars, who will be long remembered with regret by the officers and men of his Regiment, has succumbed to the disease. H. M's 107th Regiment is, we are happy to say, free as yet from this dire visitation. Among the European residents of the Civil Station there have been a few mild cases, that have readily yielded to the timely remedies applied. In the Native city the progress of the disease seems to have been, in a great measure, arrested; and in more than one Mohulla the decrease is very considerable. Among the deaths of the past few days we have to record that of Nawab Syud Alfi Khan, son and heir of the late Nawab Ruffick Ooddowla, who contested, last year, the Trusteeship of the great Hoseinabad endowment with the Nawabs Mosum and Momtaz-Ooddowla, Bahadurs.—*Id.*

CHURCH REFORM IN INDIA.

(*Indian Empire, August* 1.)

Much reform as we have shown to be necessary in our former article, more is evidently called for in the status and number of the inferior clergy, that is, those below the episcopate. These consist of Chaplains, Assistant Chaplains, Additionals and Missionaries. The first two are Government servants, obtain their appointments from England, enjoy the same privileges and are subject to the same restrictions, but differ only in the stipends they receive for the discharge of the same duties.—The Additionals are nominated by the Additional Clergy Society and are supported partly by Government, partly by the Society. Their emoluments are considerably less than those of an Assistant Chaplain. The Missionaries are sent out either by the two Church Societies at Home, or appointed by their Corresponding Committees here; their stipends are perhaps better on the whole than those of the Additionals.

Throughout the vast diocese of Calcutta, there are dispersed 30 Chaplains, 64 Assistant Chaplains, 10 Additionals and 86 Missionaries. Now all these are subject to removal from station at the whim or caprice of the Bishop in the case of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains; at that of their respective Committees in the other cases. It therefore happens, that a clergyman may during one part of the year be officiating at Peshawur, and a few months after may be heard of at Thayet Mayoo, and perhaps in six months more you may find him at Simlah. If he have peculiar notions or ideas of independence, he may be removed from station to station till his peculiarities and idiosyncracies are well worn out with his patience—or it may be that the Chaplain, or Assistant Chaplain, has given some offence to the chief civil authority either by too plain speaking, or too rigid performance of duty, a short letter to the Bishop, charges delicately insinuated, suspicions but breathed, and often the earnest labourer, who perhaps has endeared himself to nine tenths of his flock, and who appreciate his self denial and zeal, is sent off in the midst of labours which are but just budding, to dig the soil and sow his seed elsewhere. Or it may be again, that one has offended his brother Chaplain by greater diligence and learning than he can display, and the latter cannot brook the comparisons drawn between them; but he has the ear of some Slope, what more easy than to have the offender ostracised *Sævi memorem unius obiram.* This power of removal the Bishop does possess and does sometimes exercise; but we have been told, that it is in contemplation to vest this power in future in the Government alone. Were this to be done, the evils of the present system would be increased tenfold; for then instead of their being as now in the power of one who would shrink from too often tyrannically using his power, the Clergy would be at the mercy of every Secretary or embryo Secretary of Government, or of him who had the ear of either; thus their independence would be entirely destroyed, and few would dare openly to rebuke vice in high places. In future reforms then, the independence of the Clergy ought to be secured. This can only be done in this way; let the stations be classed according to size and importance and divided amongst the Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains. Let these as now be nominated by the Government at home, but their location be determined out here, and when once located let them not be removable either by the Bishop or Government, except in proper form *i. e.* through ecclesiastical process, for ecclesiastical or moral offences regularly charged against them in the ecclesiastical courts, and of which they have been regularly tried. The Government ought to find an Assistant Chaplain for every station where there are 50 Christians, and the Additional Clergy Society ought to aid the Chaplains in the larger stations with one or two Assistants or Curates; in this way, we think, there would be provided spiritual provision for all. Two or three good livings ought to be in the patronage of the Bishop to reward either remarkable learning or indefatigable zeal. We do not see why the Government should not be obliged to support the clergy at such large Mission stations as Krishnaghur, Burdwan, Benares, &c. Admitting that it is not imperative upon the Government to undertake missionary operations, but surely when those operations have been performed with success by others, then whole villages and districts have become Christian, it is the duty of the Government to provide as much for their moral advancement as they do now for their intellectual. Then there is reform required in the manner in which the services are conducted. Our beautiful Liturgy is terribly mutilated, and the services rendered anything but effectual from the gross carelessness and grosser ignorance often-times displayed. These are strong terms, but surely that carelessness must be gross where the reading is inaudible, and when audible, unintelligible—that ignorance must be great which induces men to omit parts of the service, every thing which is right in their own eyes, and destroy the *admirable unity* of the whole. We think the Bishop would do well if he would insist upon the due performance of the Liturgy as required by Law, and promulgated their intention by the Clergy. It is absurd to talk of the oppressiveness of the climate, and the impossibility of the clergy or laity performing their parts with constancy and devotion. Let his Lordship inquire and he will find, that 20 years ago a mutilated service was the *exception* not the *rule*, and that the churches were better filled than they are now. We are surrounded by intelligent and shrewd observers, and if our practice is to influence in any degree those around us, we must not let our love grow cold. Dirty Churches and carelessly performed services can never be offerings and acceptable to God. "For hath he any where revealed that it is His delight to live beggarly."

CHANGE OF THE SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Mofussilite, August* 7.)

For the last twenty or thirty years, opinions have varied, not only amongst the members of the press in England and in India, but in both houses of Parliament as to where the Seat of Government in this country should be. The subject is what people connected with the press call, a stock subject, just as was, and is, the Ballot. The late Mr. Wakley was once asked by Roebuck to give him a subject for a "Leader" in the columns of the *Economist* newspaper. "I think," replied Mr. Wakley, "that is the subject within the peculiar province of your pen." "Perhaps it is," rejoined Roebuck, "but I intend to write upon it this day fortnight, for I am very busy, and shall be very hard up, and shall doubtless be driven to milk the teats of the old cow in the Sheffield *Iris*." We are neither glad or sorry to find in the *Times* of July the 3rd, the subject again mooted in the columns of that leviathan newspaper. We reprinted the article to which we allude in our last issue. It contains the usual rubbish and nonsense and nonsense which English Journalists almost invariably exhibit, when they attempt to treat upon Indian affairs, without being possessed of any local knowledge or experience. The article is full of platitudes which have appeared in the *Times* a hundredth of a thousand times. But the end and object of the article are good. At the same time, every reasonable man must think and feel that no legislation on this point is necessary. Governors-General and Commanders-in-Chief have the privilege to go whensoever and wheresoever they please within the British Indian Territories. The Seat of Government nominally and ostensibly is Calcutta. Most Governors-General have, on their arrival in this country, somewhat bumptiously given out that it was not their intention to leave the Capital to enjoy the luxurious climate of the Himalayas, but remain in the metropolis, during the whole period of their respective administrations. How few of these Noblemen have adhered to such resolves. Let us not go further back than Lord Ellenborough. How much of his time did he spend in Calcutta? The climate caused him to be excessively bilious and ill-tempered, and he seized the first opportunity of getting out of the "Ditch" and taking up his abode in these parts. He considered his presence was required in Gwalior. Take his immediate successor, Lord Hardinge. He, too, liked Calcutta very much for a short time, and thought it one of the most delightful cities in the world, and the climate charming; but it soon grew sick of the charms of the city, and its climate also, and, as soon as the Sikhs threatened to invade us, he caused his portmanteaux to be packed up, and journied into these provinces to perpiex—not a very difficult matter—poor old Lord Gough. The campaign over, where did Lord Hardinge repair to? To Calcutta? No, to Simla, where he remained until the very eve of his departure from India. We do not wish to say anything disparaging of the late Lord Hardinge. He was a brave man, and a good soldier, and a perfect gentleman, in every sense of the word. But as a Governor-General he positively did nothing, and we will venture to say, that the annals of his administration record nothing beyond some trumpery minutes upon such subjects as Education in India. Two quires of paper would more than suffice to have copied upon them all that Lord Harding wrote with his own pen upon public affairs. Even what he wrote by dictation is so small that it is not worth while taking into consideration. Lord Hardinge was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie, who swore to adhere to Calcutta as earnestly and fervently as did Hamilcar to Hannibal. But was his Lordship faithful to his vow? No, he soon broke away into these parts, travelled all over the country, even down to Bombay, and the Straits, and never revisited the Metropolis except to say to his society, "good bye, sweet heart, good bye." Lord Canning was not of a particularly roving turn of mind, but utterly disgusted with the climate of Calcutta, he wended his way to Simla, and there remained until he was tired of the place, and actually returned to the Metropolis during the height of the hot winds. As far as we can understand, the present Viceroy having like Hamlet:—

Never having heard of falsehood he
Had not one word to say of constancy.

We have some vague recollection of His Excellency having told the people of Calcutta on taking his departure for these provinces that he did not love Calcutta less, but duty more. A very graceful way of letting the inhabitants of the metropolis, and its climate "down."

This question has been constantly mooted as we have stated, in the Houses of Parliament. Conservative after Conservative, Radical after Radical, have constantly risen to insist upon the Governor-General of India remaining in the Metropolis. What good or evil they have done may be gleaned from what we have above written with regard to Lords Ellenborough, Hardinge, Dalhousie, Canning and Elgin. A Governor-General has the privilege, as we have said, to go wherever he pleases, and if he prefers the stifling atmosphere of the Mahratta Ditch, to the cool and bracing breezes of the Himalayan mountains, all we can say is, that he is lamentably wanting in common sense. As Cervantes tells us and with truth,—"The stomach supports the body and the body sustains the mind." Now, we would ask what stomach any conscientious Governor-General of India can have for food of any kind, in any such a climate as that of Calcutta? Without food what becomes of his body? And if he loses physical power, what can we expect to emane's from his mind? Nothing but the whimsical fancies of a sick man. Alas! how many men of vigorous intellect who have granted and sweated under that pestiferous calamity of a Calcutta climate within the last few years, have dropped into the grave, one by one, and whose bones are now mouldering away in the churchyards in Circular Road! Amongst the most prominent are, the late Hon'ble James Wilson, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie. How many have not been driven out of the country to visit Ceylon or Europe, simply to recruit their exhausted health?

If the seat of Government must be a seaport town, Bombay would be a far more preferable locality. Or what would be better still, the Point de Galle, for there is now direct telegraphic communication from both these places to almost every important station in India. We had a telegram from Galle yesterday, which was conveyed to Meerut within five hours. To our way of thinking, there can be no sort of doubt that the seat of Government should be at some Hill Sanatarium—Simla, Mussoorie, Nyaee Tal, or Murree. The climate of Lahore, of Allahabad, of Agra, or of healthy Meerut even, is much too oppressive for any Governor-General, or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. The work entailed upon high functionaries is of a nature which requires that after the labors of the day are over, they should be enabled to enjoy some repose, in all the integrity of that expressive word. With the exception of a very few months in the year, where can they find such, like a repose in any place in the plains? The nights of a hard-worked man, whose brain has been overwrought during the day, are nights of feverish restlessness, during which the imagination never slumbers, and the mind is constantly upon the stretch, just as is that of an Editor, who, when his paper is full of matter, dreams that his next issue will come out a perfect blank, and starts up anxious to ascertain whether it be a fact, or not. We sincerely hope that the Earl of Elgin will weigh this matter attentively, and consult his own sound judgment, as to the locality wherein he may discharge the duties of His Excellency's high office.

SOMETHING NOT HITHERTO SAID ON THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(*Neilgherry Excelsior, August* 6.)

It does not appear to us that the monopoly of firewood, which the sale of Neilgherry Sholas virtually amounts to, is at all one of the objects for which the Forest Conservancy Department was instituted. The design of this Department we understood was to protect timber available for building and other important purposes from wanton destruction. Its very origin points to this, for it was not till the late Mr. G. Williams, who undertook a contract to supply the Madras Railway with sleepers, had performed a tour of the timber growing districts in the Madras Presidency, and reported on the value and utility of the woods

stretching from the Oder to the Dnieper, rom the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 7th, mention that the general belief there is that the Russian Government will accept the propositions, but not without certain modifications. Among official people a good deal of irritation is expressed against Austria, and it is said that the answer to the note of the Vienna Cabinet will be even sharper that the one of last April. The disposition of official persons is not more favourable towards England, but it is as friendly as ever to France. They deem it quite natural that France should interest herself for Poland; but they affect to disbelieve the reality of such sentiments on the part of the English Government or of Austrian statesmen, and they discover in the proceedings of the latter a malevolence which they do not even take any pains to disguise.

Not less than 60, 000,000f. is said to have been raised in Poland for the expenses of the war; and the Poles still declare that they are resolved to shed the last drop of their blood in the cause. In the meantime, the Russian Government is increasing its armaments. The sandy island of Kotline, on which stands the fortress of Cronstadt, with its port, its arsenals, and its naval stores, is strengthened on every accessible side. Admission to it is prohibited without the express permission of the Governor; and a line of fortifications, floating batteries, and forts on the coast stretches from one end to the other. The capital is also put in a state of defence. The forts of Risbank, St. Paul, Constantine, and others, bristle with cannon; and Finland, Livonia, Courland, and Lithuania are full of troops. With all these warlike preparations, many people think that Russia would yield to pressure from Austria, in fact, would do a great deal to avoid war. The *Indépendance* says that on the return of the deputation of the Cossacks of Orenburg, the first regiment of that corps set out for the western provinces; that on the 1st of July four more regiments of Cossacks left the line of the Volga for the same destination, and that the whole Cossack army of Orenburg is ready to march for the defence of the country.

A letter published in the *Czas* of the 10th says that the devastation continues in Lithuania by order of General Mouravieff. A good many mansions have been burnt; hardly a trace of them remains. Ladies belonging to the more distinguished Lithuanian families have been dragged through the streets in an outrageous manner by the police. Hitherto black dresses only were prohibited, but now gray is comprised in the list of rebellious colours, and any body wearing a hat approaching to a dark colour is liable to a heavy fine. Police agents strip off the dresses from ladies, and give them in exchange coarse clothing such as is worn by women condemned by the tribunals.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' "BREAK OUT."

(*Times, July 4.*)

A "Prison Matron" amused the town a short time since by an account of the irrepressible desire which comes over the victims of monotony and confinement for an occasional "break out." Though the habit of obedience, the pressure of routine, the frequently recurring admonitions of the chaplain, the silent processions for exercise, at length grow so intolerable that the whole hierarchy of gaolers, matrons, justices, and chaplains is at last desperately defied; the furious insurgent throws to the winds all respect for authority, all hope of early emancipation, all thought of the future, and smashes everything around her, destroys her bed, her windows, her books, and then, tears her own clothes into shreds, and sits down content and exhausted in the ruin she has made. We do not much wonder at it, but the House of Commons has had its "break out." That daily and nightly cant about Art had been pressed upon them so pertinaciously! That wearying and mournfully monotonous drone about the necessary expenses! So it has always been, and always must be; and the consequence is that the building is a subsequent and gradual expansion of a dwarfed and meagre plan. Then there must be at least a ten years quarrel about the style of architecture. The "patrons of Art" who are now invited so cordially to clear a space for their own experiments will fight like their own griffins and dragons when it comes to a choice of the pattern for that beautiful abortion which is to overlay the memory of departed hideousness. Even if by any chance they should obtain the services of a great architect —which does not seem at a1 possible—they are, according to all precedents, certain to discover ingenuity enough to make his genius useless. In Sir Charles Barry we had the greatest master of Palladian architecture since Palladio himself, so our House of Commons set him to build a Gothic House of Parliament. There the building stands, or rather moulders. It is not describable to the architect under the cicumstances, but it is very discreditable to the country—a low, stunted building, with a puzzle of dark corners and narrow passages, windows that will neither admit light nor air, pictures in stained glass of nondescript beasts directed by all creation, handsome towers which are useless and inappropriate to the purposes of the building, and scrolls and effigies which are neither legible nor ornamental. When we think of what Sir Charles Barry might have given us for our money, it left to his own genius, and when we look upon what we have got, we see what ought to be a warning for the future to any honest democratic assembly not to allow its members to use its authority and the nation's money in order to dabble in Art.

It has been said the proposed purchase of the old building was "a Court job," and perhaps it is thought the vote of Thursday night proceeded upon such a supposition. We believe neither in the fact nor in the sequence, for we think much better of the House of Commons as containing men of sense and feeling. If it had been what is concisely called a "Court job," but which we take to mean that the plan had the personal approval of the Sovereign in its favour, we apprehend that in no trivial a matter as the choice of the out side of a building the preference of the Sovereign would have rather carried men's votes with her than excited them against her. As it at present stands, this may rather be called a House of Commons job. The House of Commons, at the cost of the nation, is going to pull down an ugly convenient building, in order to try its own hand at building a handsome one. Lord Elcho and Lord John Manners, and a few other members of the same artistic calibre, are to be indulged with five millions of public money to play with, that they may build something for future generations to laugh at. Better, far better, to have stuck to the old, cheap, ugly utility. There was great fun in this little "break out," but it will be a weary time while the rubbish is being cleared away and matters are being restored to no better condition: and it will cost the country a woful lot of money. However, it must be done. So the workmen will set about it on Monday morning, and the sooner the site of the Great International Exhibition resemble the abomination of desolation we have been accustomed to in all unoccupied public sites the better.

WILD SCENES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

(*Examiner, July 4.*)

Wild Scenes in South America; or, Life in the Llanos of Venezuela. By Don Ramon Paez. Sampson Low and Son.

THIS work, without any special design on the part of the author, teems with valuable contributions to natural history; nor is its value in the least impaired by the fact that years have passed since the adventures which form their basis occurred. In the month of December, 1846, Don Ramon Paez, the son of a large farm-owner in the wide plains that border the river Apure, set out with a numerous company from the town of Maracaybo, Lake Maracaybo, to hunt among the untamed herds which constitute the wealth and commerce of that wild region. The "Llanos" of Venezuela correspond in feature with the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, which we have been visiting under the guidance of Mr. Hinchcliff, but animal life appears to offer there more dangerous varieties than are meet with in latitudes remoter from the equator; the rivers and lagoons abounding in crocodiles of the largest size, besides other noxious creatures, and the woods and swamps affording harbour to the fierce jaguar, and the deadly boa-constrictor. Of its kind the scenery of the Llanos is strikingly beautiful. "At our feet," says the author, when they reached the borders of the district for which they were bound, "lay a beautiful expanse of meadow, fresh and smooth as the best cultivated lawn, with troops of horses and countless herds of cattle dispersed all over the plain. Several glittering ponds, alive with all varieties of aquatic birds, reflected upon the limpid surface the broad-leaved crowns of the fan-palms, towering above verdant groves of laurel, amyris, and elm-like *robles*. Further beyond, and as far as the eye could reach, the undulating plain appeared like a petrified ocean, after the sweeping tempest." The Llaneros who inhabit this region very closely resemble the Gauchos of the south, their habits of life being almost identical. We need not, therefore, be detained by a description of this nomadic race, from other details which constitute the most attractive characteristics of this entertaining volume.

The Guarico, a tributary of the Apure, is a beautiful river, well stocked with the finest kinds of fish, but infested also by a very destructive sort, the ferocious, blood-thirsty *caribe*, which, though not larger than a perch, is one of the most formidable creatures that man or beast can have the misfortune to encounter. Their sharp, triangular teeth, arranged in the same manner as those of the shark, are so strong, that neither copper, steel, nor twine can withstand them, and hence the angler stands no chance of sport where the *caribe* is found. "The sight of any red substance," says Don Ramon, "blood especially, seems to rouse their sanguinary appetite; and as they usually go in swarms, it is extremely dangerous for man or beast to enter the water with even a scratch upon their bodies. Horses wounded with the spur are particularly exposed to their attacks, and so rapid is the work of destruction, that unless immediate assistance is rendered, the fish soon penetrate the abdomen of the animal, and speedily reduce it to a skeleton." This cannibal fish is as beautiful in aspect as it is fierce in nature. "Large spots of a brilliant orange hue cover a great portion of its body, especially the belly, fins, and tail. Toward the back, it is of a bluish ash colour, with a slight tint of olive green, the intermediate spaces being of a pearly white, while the gill covers are tinged with red." A fish of a different kind, in the same waters, is the *cherna*, which attains a large size, weighing as much as a hundred pounds, and tasting like veal. It presents one remarkable peculiarity: the mouth is set with a row of teeth bearing a strong resemblance to those of the human race. The gymnotus is another denizen of this river, and its electrical powers were exemplified on one occasion on the body of a mutilated cayman which, left for dead on the shore, suddenly snapped its ponderous jaws as the huge end was dragged over it. It is well, however, that besides man, the common enemy of all the inferior animals, nature lends her aid in keeping down the superabundance of the more noxious kinds, an epidemic, supposed to have its origin in the decomposition of the vegetable detritus accumulated at the head waters of the Apure, affecting the inhabitants of the river as well as those on their banks. Its ravages are thus described:

"The first symptoms of the epidemic appeared among the crocodiles, whose hideous carcasses might then be seen floating down the stream in such prodigious numbers, that both the waters and air of that fine region were tainted with their effluvium. It was observed that they were first seized with a violent fit of coughing, followed by a black vomit which compelled them to quit their watery home, and finally find a grave amongst the thickets on the river banks. The disease next attacked the fish and other inhabitants of the water, with equal violence, until it was feared the streams would be depopulated. The fearful mortality among them can be better estimated from the fact that, for more than a month, the rippling waves of that noble river, the Apure, were constantly washing down masses of putrefaction, its placid surface being by them actually hidden from view for several weeks. The next victims were the pachidermata of the swamp, and it was a pitiable sight to see the sluggish *chiguires* (capy varas) and the grizzly wild-boars dragging their paralyzed hind-quarters after them; hence the name of *derrengadera*, applied to this disease. Not even monkeys in their aerial retreats escaped the contagion, and their melancholy cries resounded day and night through the woods like wailings of the eternally lost. It is a singular fact, that while the scourge did not spare any of the countless droves of horses roaming the savannas of the Apure and adjacent plains, donkeys and horned cattle were seldom, if ever, attacked, so that, by their aid, the owners of cattle-farms were enabled to prevent the entire dispersion of their herds."

The *caribe*, luckily, suffers from a special and constantly recurring visitation, these fish being subject to a yearly mortality during the heats of summer, when the water is deprived of a portion of the air it holds in solution. "Their carcasses," says Don Ramon, "may then be seen floating on the water by thousands, while the beach is strewn with their bones, especially their bristling jaws, which render walking barefoot on the borders of lagoons extremely dangerous."

What with one foe and another, the cattle in the Llanos have but a bad time of it—

"Those that escape the teeth of the caribe, the coil of the monstrous anaconda, the great water-serpent, or the jaws of the equally dreaded crocodile, are in continual danger of falling a prey to the lion or the jaguar, while congregated upon the *bancos* and other places left dry amidst the rising waters. None, however, escape the tormenting sting of myriad insects which, until the waters subside, fill the air they breathe. Even at night, when all created beings should rest in peace, enormous vampires, issuing from the gloomy recesses of the forest, perch upon the backs of the unfortunate beasts, and suck their blood, all the while lulling them with the flapping of their spurious wings. In fact, it seems as if in these regions all the elements conspired against these useful creatures."

The crocodiles of the river Portuguesa are the most savage and dangerous of all that haunt the streams that intersect the Llanos. They are very hard to kill, but Don Ramon tells a story of a daring Llanero who, naked and single-handed, proved more than a match for one of these monsters:

"The man was on his way to San Jaime on a pressing errand. Being in haste to get there the same day, he would not wait for the canoe to be brought to him, but prepared to swim across, assisted by his horse. He had already secured his saddle and clothes upon his head, as is usual on similar occasions, when the ferryman cried out to him to beware of a *caiman cebado*, then lurking near the pass, urging upon him, at the same time, to wait in search of a canoe. Scorning this advice, the Llanero replied with characteristic pride, "Let him come; I was never yet afraid of man or beast." Then laying aside a part of his ponderous equipment, he placed his two-edged dagger between his teeth, and plunged fearlessly into the river. He had not proceeded far, when the monster rose and made quickly towards him. The ferryman crossed himself devoutly, and muttered the holy invocation of *Jesus, Maria y Jose!* fearing for the life, and above all, for the toll of the imprudent traveller. In the mean time, the swimmer continued gliding through the water towards the approaching crocodile. Aware of the impossibility of striking his adversary a mortal blow unless he could reach the armpit, he awaited the moment when the reptile should attack him, to throw his saddle at him. This he accomplished so successfully, that the crocodile, doubtless imagining it to be some sort of good eating, jumped partly out of the water to catch it. Instantly the Llanero plunged his dagger up to the very hilt into the fatal spot. A hoarse grunt and a tremendous splash showed that the blow was mortal, for the ferocious monster sunk beneath the waves to rise no more. Proud of this achievement, and scorning the tardy assistance of the ferryman, who offered to pick him up in his canoe, he waved his bloody dagger in the air, exclaiming, as he did so: 'Is there no other about here?' and then turning, he swam leisurely back to take his horse across."

As in the Pampas, so in the Llanos, the profusion of waterfowl is astonishing, the cranes and herons predominating. The immense number of these birds may be conceived by the fact, vouched for by Don Ramon, that their colonies sometimes embrace several miles in extent. One of the first-named tribe, called the *garzone* or soldier, from its erect bearing and martial air, is over five feet high, with a bill fully a foot long. The herons, or *garzas*, are of various sizes and colours, some snow-white, some a delicate blue, others gray or pink, and many of a brilliant scarlet. On the smaller ponds, too, which are gemmed with purple water lilies, myriads of wild ducks cover the surface, remarkable for the singularity and beauty of their plumage. But lovely as all these haunts appear, the country is almost uninhabitable for man, on account of the pestilential *miasmata* which rise from them. They are also the abode of enormous water-snakes, or anacondas, which have all the strength and voracity of the boa-constrictor, and like them kill their prey by crushing the animal in their huge muscular folds and effecting its deglutition by the slimy secretion which they spread over it.

"On examining the mouth of one of these snakes, it will be found that the jaws are furnished with a row of sharp and crooked teeth, bent inward like tenter-hooks; with these he seizes his prey, and holds it securely until the victim, unable to struggle longer, drops exhausted. What appears most extraordinary in these unequal contests, is the tenacity with which the snake adheres to the soft mud of the lagoon, there being neither rock nor stump to which he can secure himself. Nor will the efforts of a large bull, no matter how powerful, be sufficient to drag the snake one inch out of his element, unless he is first cut asunder. In darting upon a quadruped, the anaconda invariably aims at its snout, the animal seldom escaping when once the terrible fangs have been buried in its flesh. It is not an unusual thing however, for a bull to cut a snake asunder in his violent struggles; then the shaggy victor may be seen proudly marching at the head of his troop with this unsightly trophy hanging from his nose."

The woods that border the Venezuelan rivers are peopled by great varieties of birds, many of which are supposed, and not unnaturally, to be of ill-omen. Foremost amongst this class is the *Titirijí* or Tiger-owl, spotted with black like the jaguar, and uttering a cry which, in the stillness of night, is often mistaken for that of the South American tiger. Two other species of owl are the *Yaacabé* and the *Pavita*, and both are considered harbingers of death or calamity when heard fluttering round the habitations of the Llaneros. The name of the first is especially significant of gloom. Ya-acabo meaning "It is finished," and there are few who hear its cry unmoved. In striking contrast with these "dismall fowles," is the *Gallineto de monte*, or forest hen, a most beautiful creature, both in colour and shape, and the eyes of which, of a brilliant ruby hue, scintillate like fire. "These birds sing in concert, and their song—a lively chatter—has a mystic fascination," observes Don Ramon, "which I am unable to describe." As Buffon summed up his description of the robin redbreast, "they are very delicate eating." As good, in their way, are various species of teal ducks, and there is a certain long-legged plover—the Alcaravan—which is turned to good account. "This last has the peculiarity of uttering a long shrill sound at hourly intervals, thus marking every hour of the night after the manner of a clock's alarum. It is easily domesticated in the houses, where it renders some service, not only by marking time, but also by giving warning of the approach of strangers." Another bird—the Aruco—utters loud drum-like notes, but is not made to do sentinel's duty. It is as large as a turkey, but its size is very deceptive, for on taking it up it seems like a mere bundle of feathers. Like the horned plover of the Pampas, the wings of the male are provided with a pair of sharp spurs, with which, when fighting, they greatly injure each other. Carrion birds are plentiful,—the chief of this class being the Rey-Zamuro, or king of the vultures, very beautiful of its kind. "Its plumage, resembling down in softness and fineness, is of a pearly white, excepting the wings, which are tipped with black. The breast and neck, although entirely bare of feathers, are decked in the most brilliant tint of blue, orange, and red, while a sort of membranous excrescence crowns the head, giving it a truly royal appearance." Singing birds, mostly of the oriole species abound. The sweetest of these songsters is the *Gonzal*; but sweetness of note is not the only quality that distinguishes the choristers of the Llanos.

"There is another closely allied species, far superior to this or any other bird of the kind with which I am acquainted. It is the troupial, whose powerful notes can only be likened to strains of the violin. It is easily domesticated in houses, and learns readily any air from hearing it whistled. I have one of these birds at home (in New York) which sings the Cachuca, Yankee Doodle, and various other tunes, besides distinctly whistling the name of a person. Its predominant colours are rich orange and shining black, with white spots on the wings and bill in beautiful contrast. It is a dangerous pet, however, if at large in a house, attacking strangers furiously, and always aiming at the eyes."

Don Ramon gives a long list of the plants of the Llanos, many of them bearing delicious fruit, others remarkable for medicinal, and others again for properties of a dangerous nature. The most remarkable of the latter class is the *guachamaca*, the poison exuding from which is so virulent that meat roasted on spits made of the shrub absorbs sufficient to destroy all who partake of it. It is needless to say that the swamps of the Llanos swarm with venomous reptiles, but Don Ramon, like other recent travellers, exempts the beautiful coral snake from the list; but he has himself been unable to detect or discover no secreting fangs nor any other characteristics of poisonous snakes. To "Tiger-stories," a whole chapter is devoted. Many of these are apocryphal, but enough remain sufficiently truthful to show how much the Jaguar of the Apure is to be feared. To the same category belong some of the tales told of the crocodiles of that famous river, and the monkeys, as a matter of course, furnish their quota of remarkable peculiarities. One of the Simian tribe, the araguato, has a voice rivalling that of poor Lablache, Don Ramon asserting "without fear of mistake," that it can be heard at the distance of three miles. We cannot afford to draw any further upon the contents of this amusing work, which we now commend to the general reader. It has been the pleasure of the author to add to it a few chapters on the politics of Venezuela, but these have formed no part of our entertainment.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—DISCOURSES ON THE GROUND OF FAITH.

(*Examiner, July 4.*)

The Word of God and the Ground of Faith. Six Discourses. By Archibald Campbell, Lord Bishop of London. Murray.

EXCEPT in signing with the rest the injudicious letter of the Bishops to Dr. Colenso, the part taken by the Bishop of London in late controversies of the Church has been unexceptionable. His protests in Convocation against the imprudences of controversial zeal may have appeared to men heated with argument too mild, but he spoke in the right temper when other estimable men, who should have been heard, were silent. The Christian spirit of his charge last year half emptied St Paul's of the fiery spirits of the Church who could not rule and hear counsels of moderation. And now, instead of a dogmatic manifesto to be added to the pages of the new episcopal complete letter writer, from the midst of redoubled effort for the practical well-being of his diocese in the establishment of a great fund for promoting Christianity among the heathen who live at our doors, the Bishop of London publishes these sermons bearing upon the religious controversies of the day in a form in which we feel for London that it has a Bishop who devotes his energy to an exalting of "the spirit that maketh alive over the letter that kills." Wisely he says, in one of these sermons of which 'Bible Inspiration' is the subject,

"Particular matters in the system of the Church's teaching come from one cause or another, to be much debated: the public mind is agitated. Men come to ask one another continually what is the truth on this or that question: and they naturally look to the Church Ministers to suggest topics for their guidance. Now, such matters in the pulpit ought to be handled with as little mixture as possible of any controversy. They can easily be so handled. As to the bitterness of controversy, that is altogether unbecoming at all times in the ministers of Christ; and when we meet for holy worship, obviously the part of the preacher is to set forth positive truth with a distinct view to edification, and to have as little thought as possible of the antagonism of argument."

And after urging in the true spirit of a Christian teacher the main evidences of Inspiration, he adds these wholesome cautions:

"I do not wish to enter here on any intricate or subtle questions as to all that inspiration implies, or how far it is either possible or expedient to discern those fine limits which mark the convergence and separation of the divine and human elements in the aggregate written word. The human characters of the writers of the several portions of Scripture, the transitory circumstances by which they were surrounded when they wrote, the human helps which aided them, and the matters of secondary and mere human interests of which they incidentally treat in delivering their great message of that truth which concerns the salvation of the soul,—all these things may properly be examined in their due place by reverence and religious criticism. And it will argue a want of faith if we are continually taking alarm as if the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ was endangered, whensoever these subjects are treated of.

"But what I plead for is this: that the presence of the Divine element be never forgotten in our speculations as to the human; and that the thought of this Divine presence shall solemnize the critic's mind, and regulate his very sentence. I claim that God's Word written be treated by good men as they would, in old days, have treated his Word spoken. If it had been our privilege to hear St. Paul preach, or to listen to the outpourings of the prophetic spirit of Isaiah; while the Apostle or the secr urged us, in God's name, to repentance and to holiness—would any man amongst us, of religious mind, have been splitting straws to ascertain the exact limits according to which the inspiration moulded the natural and human eloquence, which was the vehicle of its communication? Take the case of uninspired men who speak with authority: a reverent spirit will ever make us very cautious how we try to distinguish, in the teachings, say of a wise and good parent, how far we may distrust or undervalue any one particular portion of the lesson of truth and holiness which the whole tenor of his life urges on us. And had we been of the number who clustered round the Lord of Life, say, on the hill-side, when he spake the Sermon on the Mount—what estimate should we have formed of any one of our fellow-hearers, who, instead of gladly listening to the whole heavenly lesson, busied himself in carping at words and phrases, and in trying to separate them into two classes, and referring one to the divine, and the other to the human Christ? My friends, this is not the spirit in which we listen, hoping to be taught of God."

And again, after urging that God, who still lives, is as near to the Christian now as He has been to any who have gone before since the Apostles' days, the Bishop adds:

"Under this guidance, the enlightened Christian reason and conscience will find no practical difficulty in distinguishing in the history between those actions and words which are recorded for our imitation, and those on which the inspired writer has passed, or which are distinctly written for our warning. Again, under this same teaching, as we follow the stream of Scripture, and see how God's revelation, age after age, sweeps onward in its fertilizing course, spreading gradually, as it advances, a purer knowledge and a higher civilization, we shall find no difficulty in noting the steps by which a more evangelical morality and a higher spiritual religion exalts and purifies the lower teaching of the law and of the older covenant. As in reading God's commandments we can easily distinguish—as indeed we do every day—between the passing letter and the ever-binding spirit, so let me point it out distinctly—for men's minds are agitated in this matter by some groundless fears—if thus taught of the Living Word within, we shall find no practical difficulty of any real moment in distinguishing (where it is requisite), in the other portions also of the Bible, between the substance of the divine teaching and its mere accidents—between the heavenly lessons which God intended to communicate, and the mere imagery with which He surrounded them. Neither shall we find any practical difficulty in the fact that, while certainly the Bible does continually, as it were, impinge on questions of geology, and astronomy, and ethnology, and on intricate calculations of family or national genealogy, still no human being can tell exactly how far the sacred writers had any guidance in such matters, or were left by God entirely to themselves.

"Certainly such matters concern but the outer case, and scarcely touch that inner treasury of those great religious truths which God ordained the Bible to guard, that through them He might instruct, train, and save men's souls."

The great object of these sermons, especially urged in the last of the six, is to invite men to close study of the Bible as a means of influence upon the Christian life.

Business Announcements.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Elwood Helmet: To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*"

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Fort, Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 10.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 20 to 30.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers. Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2⅓ and 2½.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

The Medical Hall, Byculla,

June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.

Wickered Earthenware do.

The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon size.

Basket Filters Qt., 4 Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to customers direct from the Curers.

York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.

Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Fine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Vesetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding Outfits.

A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.

Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.

A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.

Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.

English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.

Helmets, low crowned Soft Topies, and Scotch Caps.

Fine Silk Gloves suits for Morning wear. Rs. 32.

MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.

VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.

Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Coloured Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufactures.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nomegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES,

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.

Do. do. Open faced.

Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Insbrands patented only six months, papier machie-goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ¼ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations *strictly* attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs. 28
Do. Do.	best „	„ 56
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 36
Do. Do.	Carpet lined	„ 40
Do. Do.	with Hood, best	„ 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		„ 32
Do. Do.	Do.	„ 35
Do. Do.	best	„ 38
Do. Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	„ 40
Do. Do.	With Hood, best	„ 65
Do. Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	„ 54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs. 8
Do. 8 „	Do.	„ 15
Do. 1 „	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	„ 14
Do. 8 „	Do. do.	„ 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN PINTS, bottled by Stone. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

WHITBREAD'S LONDON PORTER AND PALE ALE in Casks.—The above are on Sale at our godowns. FORBES & Co.

JULES MUMM AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a Consignment of Messrs Jules Mumm & Co.'s first quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.

1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863. T. D. JACKSON & Co.

PRESTONPANS ALE.—A consignment of Pale Ale, by the celebrated brewers Messrs. John Fowler & Co., Prestonpans, has just been received ex *Art Union*, and is now for sale at our godowns. It will be found of first quality, and in prime condition. In Casks each containing 4 dozen Quarts, Price Rs. 5½ per dozen Quarts.

MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, receive l ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.

Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).

Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,

6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2	Dozen Cases Vintage	1834	Rs. 32.
2	Do. do.	1858	„ 26.
2	Do. do.	1860	„ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SHELCOTWINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSEL